

CHINA.
Importance of increasing the Number of Missionaries in Southeastern Asia.

The following extracts are communicated to the serious periodical both of those who are able to give their personal services as missionaries, and of those who are able to contribute the pecuniary means for supporting missionaries among the heathen. The letter from which the first extracts are made, is from Mr. Bridgeman, and is dated "Canton, Jan. 17, 1832."

Only eight or ten individuals, and several of us late in the field, constitute the whole number of the preachers of the gospel in the Chinese mission—*now one where a hundred are needed.* This is a great difficulty. We know, blessed be God for the assurance, that it is nothing with the Lord to help, whether with many, or with few; that have no power; and we fear that eight or ten hundred preachers for China, or for what have, very properly been styled, the *Chinese language nations*, will in the eyes of some, seem to favor of extravagance. But what was the conduct and course of the commands of the Lord Jesus?—He having ordained the twelve, he immediately "appointed others severally also," and sent them forth in haste; and because the harvest was great, and the laborers few, he commanded them to pray to the Lord of the harvest to send forth laborers into his harvest. Now, instead of a single province of Judea, the world is the field, and the command is to go into every part of it, and preach the gospel to every creature.

But "at what point shall the attack be made?" And "where are the people most accessible?" The work should be begun on all sides, and without delay. Wherever the laborers have gone they have found work enough to do. If there be only a willing mind, an obedient heart, and a ready hand—a soul and a body willing to spend and be spent, the Lord will take care of the rest. All the stations among the Chinese emigrants—at Penang, Malacca, Java, Singapore, and Siam—need reinforcements. Borneo, and numerous adjacent islands, need missionaries. All that wide extent of country, south of this—Tonquin, Laos, Cochin-China, and Cambodia—need missionaries. Loochoo, Formosa, Japan, Corea, and the region far beyond, need missionaries. Last, not least, China, the field needs missionaries—men who will spread the spirit of the primitive apostles, will go into the interior and along the coast, preaching the gospel, and distributing the word of God. Let it not be said that such attempts will be unavailing. That soldier is a coward or a traitor, who will disobey or evade the commands of his Leader. The voyage along the whole coast of China, demonstrates to those who must have such proof, what can be done.

The voyage along the Chinese coast, here referred to, is the one performed by Mr. Guttauf, of which there will be a more particular mention below. Means for procuring Bibles, tracts and other books, are also wanted. The Scripture-lessons a copy of which has been forwarded to the Missionary Rooms, two tracts, one on the soul, by Afa, the other on gambling, by Dr. Milne, are the only books which your missionary has been concerned in publishing. The blocks for the Scripture lessons cost us \$542.50. They are well cut, and will last to print, probably, fifteen or twenty thousand copies. These Afs, procuring all the materials, can print for about thirty cents a copy. Tracts, too, can be printed very cheap; and we want means to print them, and then they can be circulated.

The Rev. Charles Gutzlaff, the writer of the following letter, is said to be a Prussian, and connected with the Netherlands Missionaries. It was a letter from this devoting and enterprising missionary addressed to the Board, which first called the attention of the Prudential Committee to Siam as a promising field for missions. Under date of January 14, 1832, he thus writes the Committee from Canton:

The fact that your society had actually engaged in the Chinese mission, was a sufficient reason to fill my heart with gratitude towards God, who directs the hearts of his children to the greatest of nations, which his hand did create upon the globe. Your willingness to co-operate in the evangelization of the greatest nation, makes me fully believe you will increase your exertions; and even work to the utmost of your power, if God by his outstretched arm opens doors which nobody can shut.

In reliance on the all-sufficiency of a Saviour, styled as an inheritance, I went from Siam to the Canton, Fookien, Shantou, and Petcheli provinces, to the frontiers of Mauchow Tartary, dressed in Chinese, after having become a naturalized citizen, in the quality of missionary, physician, and eventually of a navigator. Though not recognized as an European, Iroused curiosity, stimulated inquiry, and recommended myself so far as to call forth an invitation for next year. Hence I very soon shall leave this place, and if God in his mercy permits it, take a wider range than ever before. Before you read this, I shall actually be engaged, and be in the field, which will be permitted to go to Japan, that strong hold of satan. I hope that the holy cause will rouse you to prayer, that doors so apparently shut centuries since, may be thrown open, that the Chinese wall of national separation may be dashed to pieces, Corean superstition sink, Japanese misanthropy dwindle away, and Loo-Choo politeness be converted into obedience to the gospel. According to the last national census, 350 millions constitute China's population, and these all worship the god of this world, and the surrounding countries are enveloped by impenetrable darkness, and we cannot send to these large nations the light of the gospel, because these countries are inaccessible to Christian missionaries? No; they are not inaccessible, if a servant of God, clothed with deep humility, penetrated with the love of Christ, endowed with talents, sustained by prayers at home, and enlivened by his own, is willing to make every sacrifice for the glory of God. But there are no funds to support them? There are men who travel at their own expense to gratify their curiosity; and in a land of liberty, like yours, shall no individuals be found, who will travel at their own expense for love to their Saviour? Christ showers his grace upon your blessed country; and are there no individuals who are met with, who being ennobled by the gift of the Holy Spirit, can devote their property and their lives to the cause of God in China? To individuals of this description I address myself. They will find an unbroken field for exertion, popular love, and talents. Let them be duly acquainted with some useful arts, mathematics, and music in preference, and possess a talent for acquiring languages, and they may have Jesuitic strength, armed with faith in their Saviour, and recommended by simplicity in their proceedings. An ardent mind will find free scope among this immense population. It is well to possess Christian fortitude, patience, and enthusiastic desire for the salvation of China. China needs these qualifications in its spiritual benefactors.

Consider not the insignificant individual who entertains you to become co-operators in this great vineyard, but the cause of God, and pray for your correspondent, who is surely the most incompetent for the performance of the task with which he is charged. [Miss. Herald, REVIVAL AMONG THE OSAGES.

The Missionary Herald for August contains brief notices of increased attention to religion among the Osages. Mr. Jones writes from Harmony, under date of Jan. 19, as follows:

We bless God that a brighter day seems to be dawning upon us. Present appearances favor the idea, that the great Shepherd of Israel is about to take some of these tender lambs under his awful charge, by gathering them into his fold. For two months past, considerable interest has prevailed among the youth at this station.

After laboring ten years on this barren heath, you may well suppose that even the prospect of some precious fruits would have an exhilarating effect upon our spirits. To be permitted merely to break up the fallow ground, that those who come after us may not sow among thorns, is a high privilege, but to gather in the highest grain is encouraging.

June 4th Mr. Jones writes, that thirteen were admitted to the church on the day previous, eleven by profession and two by letter. Two of these were Osages, two were Delawares, and two were colored persons: the rest were children of the missionaries. Most of these are members of the school, and became hopefully pious during the month of

March. The missionaries indulged hopes concerning the purity of several others, while the spirit of serious inquiry was fast in many more.

Ten days later, Mr. Jones writes that there was a proposal of a still larger accession to the church on their next communion, that was anticipated on the 2d of June.

Eight or ten were bornfully born into the kingdom in this week. What is rather surprising, all except two or three, of those who entertain hope, have either been or are still members of the school. This fact imports new courage to your missionaries, and is a proof of the utility of the schools. Were you here you might suffer a similar inconvenience to that once experienced by missionaries among the Hottentots—you could scarcely find a place for secret devotion. Walking out morning or evening, you would hear the voice of prayer in almost every direction.

MEDITERRANEAN MISSION.—The Rev. Eli Smith is now on a visit to his native land, according to an arrangement made by the Committee when he embarked for the Mediterranean, six years ago. He will probably remain a year, and besides promoting the cause of missions by personal intercourse with the churches, will publish in a volume the results of the inquiries which he and Mr. Dwight made in the course of their tour.

Mr. Smith was in Egypt at the beginning of 1827—crossed the desert to Palestine in February of that year—was at Beiroth and upon Mount Lebanon until May 1828, when he returned to Malta superintended the press at Malta until February 1829—visited Greece in the spring and summer of that year—was again connected with the press at Malta till March 1830—then entered upon exploring tour in Armenia; thence to Constantinople to Erzroom in Armenia; thence to Georgia; thence to Echmiadzin, the ecclesiastical capital of Armenia; thence to Tebriz, in Persia; thence to a body of Nestorians on the borders of Kurdistan; and finally returned to Constantinople by way of Trebizond, on the Black Sea. [Herald.

TYRREHENIAN Y.—Letter to the Editors of the *Evening Chronicle*, dated July 1, 1832.

Yesterday I was permitted to attend worship in Tunbridge. The audience was large and solemn. It was communion day. Six were received into the Congregational church on profession. I have known something of the history of this church for five years past. It has presented to the eye of the Christian rather a gloomy prospect. One year since, it consisted of only 30 members, nearly all of whom were very aged, and its friends in all this region began to fear, as well they might, that it must soon become extinct. But the Lord has appeared for this little branch of his Zion, and given joy to those who have mourned over her desolations. Their aged minister has the consolation of seeing that his labor has not been lost. Within nine months past, 40 have been added to this church, 31 of whom were by profession. Now instead of 30, there are 70 members, many of whom were young men, and men in middle life, and men of influence and respectability.

SCOTLAND.—A letter from Mr. David Nasmith, who visited this city last year, to a friend in New-York, published in the *Evangelist*, says:

That the mouthly tract distribution has been commenced in the town and vicinity of Falkirk, and that already upwards of 30 ladies are employed in the work. Their reception has been good, with a very few exceptions.

The Glasgow City Mission continues to prosper. Twenty-two agents are at present in its service. The Dublin City Mission is also succeeding. Twenty missionaries are now used and employed. I find that in my acquaintance, members of the small towns in Scotland, have been forming each their town mission—and I trust that others will follow their example, until all our cities, towns, and villages in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, have each their mission for carrying the glorious gospel of the Son of God to the ignorant and careless.

We have formed what is called the British Verse Association, and many by means of it, are now learning the same verse with their American brethren, even morning. We have published the verses for the year, with marginal references, to forward the arrangement.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CONFERENCE commenced its sittings at Bradford, Yorkshire, on the 18th ult. and closed on the 24th. The total number of members reported in the Society is 41,301; of travelling preachers, 262; of local preachers, 3,141; of chapels, 463.

[London Patriot.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Some allusion was made last week at the meeting of this Society, to the good conduct of its slaves on the property of J. B. Wildman, during the recent insurrection in Jamaica; we have since been informed, that 2094. 44.10d. has been paid over by this gentleman to the Parent Institution, as a moiety of the expenses incurred in the maintenance of two schoolmasters and their families, engaged in the work of instruction on this day.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1832.

CLOSING THE DRAMSHOPS.

Some weeks ago we suggested that all the dramshops in the city ought to be closed, as an act of justice to the great mass of our community and of mercy to those who are in the habit of frequenting them. We repeat and urge the suggestion. We have no reason to expect that we shall escape a visit of the cholera. The present uncommon heatness of the city is nothing more than was observed in New York, Albany, and other places, but a few weeks ago. Dr. Bronson of Albany says: "Some weeks before the appearance of the cholera among us, there was almost an entire suspension of all other diseases." "Physicians had little or nothing to do. The smallness of the number of deaths in our city was almost unexampled." And he adds that the same fact had been observed in other places. Although, therefore, the excellent precautionary measures adopted in such good time by our city authorities will doubtless do much towards diminishing the violence of the epidemic when it shall appear, we cannot expect they will keep it from us; and it becomes us to prepare the people, as well as the streets and houses, to meet it. How shall it be?

6. Dr. Sewall, of Washington city says: "The epidemic and the intemperate have no safety but in a speedy and thorough reformation." "We have the most abundant testimony," says Dr. A. W. Ives of New York, "that abstinence, among those who have been intemperate, does not predispose to this sickness, but is, on the contrary against it."

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ROMAN CATHOLICS—*besides evening schools, &c.*
all agree in making the Bible the great enlightening and reforming the Irish. The Irish Society have been assisted by Government is now withdrawn, and the government are to be employed in the support of schools from the Bible are to be used, instead of

OUR CORRESPONDENT.

SYRNE, May 26, 1832.
ension of some of the schools—*laborers of slaves. Arundel, Jetter, &c.*
of the Greeks will regret to learn that the poor, and have plundered several vessels. It is that as formerly, many Maltese, Italians, are in this irritating and abominable crisis; it is to be feared, enough of the former people, to awaken new reproaches against them, of this and all other ills that infest society in foolish and sinful passions of human nature, but which has now called them into existence, seems

that it is with deep regret we have been in a deficiency in the receipts of our society, general of our schools. Even that among the assets of the Island of Isparta, the native place of Garofilia, must without speedy assistance of the others. Just at the time when labor, becoming more than ever accessible to the oppressed Turkey groaning under the evils of the tears of twenty centuries, shall those who are confounding epistles sent to church in her borders, relax their exertions to send back?

time to add that British brethren here are

their several labors with encouraging success.

and the chaplain, divides his services on the city and the village of Boujish, while he labors among the poor of Siedeni (the village) will tend to recommend the gospel both to

Rev. Mr. Jetter, of the Church Ministry, is pursuing a similar class of medical labor for Boujish, where he likewise is actively assisting Greek schools. Mr. Barker, the Agent

is about setting out on a tour for the

Scriptures in Persia. Mr. Lewis of the Society, through the means of a dispensary and of three of the Jewish converts who are here, and access to "the lost sheep of the house of

J. B.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

the Boston Recorder.
since I violated my master's confidence him a sum of money. I am now, disposed to it, it will injure my char- now from whence it came, will the operation of God? An answer from yourself or a com- much oblige. A. P.

Our correspondent will find his difficulty very satisfactorily solved in the first chapter of "Christianity," just published—a book which we commend to him, and to all other young men. If he renounces his own heart, he will be convinced of mind can be restored only by "open confession; and the will of God is sufficiently the fact that the conscience is not satisfied by confession.—As to any supposed injury to his pure conscience is always the most trust- the most comfortable guardian of a god

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Christian Families, by the late Dr. Payne, a small volume, containing seventeen sermons, Crocker & Brewster.—Memoir of Mrs. Emily Professor Nutting of the Western Reserve Col- & Marvin, see first page of to-day's paper.—

Young Inquirers, by William Innes of Ed- & Loring. The little volume, which consists of discourses intended to explain and enforce the truths of the Word of God, has been adopted by Sabbath School Union for Scotland, and has great in that country.—Hints, designed to assist in their efforts to convert men to God. Fresh Philadelphia. The copy before us is of the third Dr. Skinner and Rev. President Beecher are

The Young Christian: or, a Familiar Illustration of the Principles of Christian Duty. By Jacob Abbott, Author. See first page of to-day's paper.—

Excellency Levi Lincoln, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

CLAMATION for a Day of Public Fasting, Hu- miliation and Prayer.

Almighty Creator and Sovereign Ruler of the Universe, we present a dreadful Prodigy to waste the earth; an affliction, bringing sickness and death to the hearts of men, and spreading misery and dismay to the hearts of the Commonwealth, as it becomes the Citizens of this Commonwealth, to express confidence in his unerring Wisdom, and in dependence upon his superintending mercy, to intercede with him, for his impending correction, and with respect to His Most Holy Will, seek, by Supplication, his Forgiveness and Favor.

The Cholera continues on the increase in Liverpool.

MELOCHOLY LIFE AT SEA BY CHOLERA.—The ship Brutus, of 364 tons burthen, sailed, on the 15th May, from Liverpool for Quebec. She had on board 330 emigrants, men, women, and children, who with the crew made a total of 393 souls. On the 22d, the former had been 57 cases and 11 deaths. At Albany, 26, 32 cases and 7 deaths. At Troy, for three days with the 26th, no deaths. Cases continue to appear in New York and in New Jersey; but they

CEASE.—The Christian public will notice with the Governor's Proclamation for a day of Humili- & Foyer, with reference to the cholera. We trust to be observed with something of the humility and devo- the occasion so loudly calls for.

KNOWLEDGE OF MASSACHUSETTS. Excellency Levi Lincoln, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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